

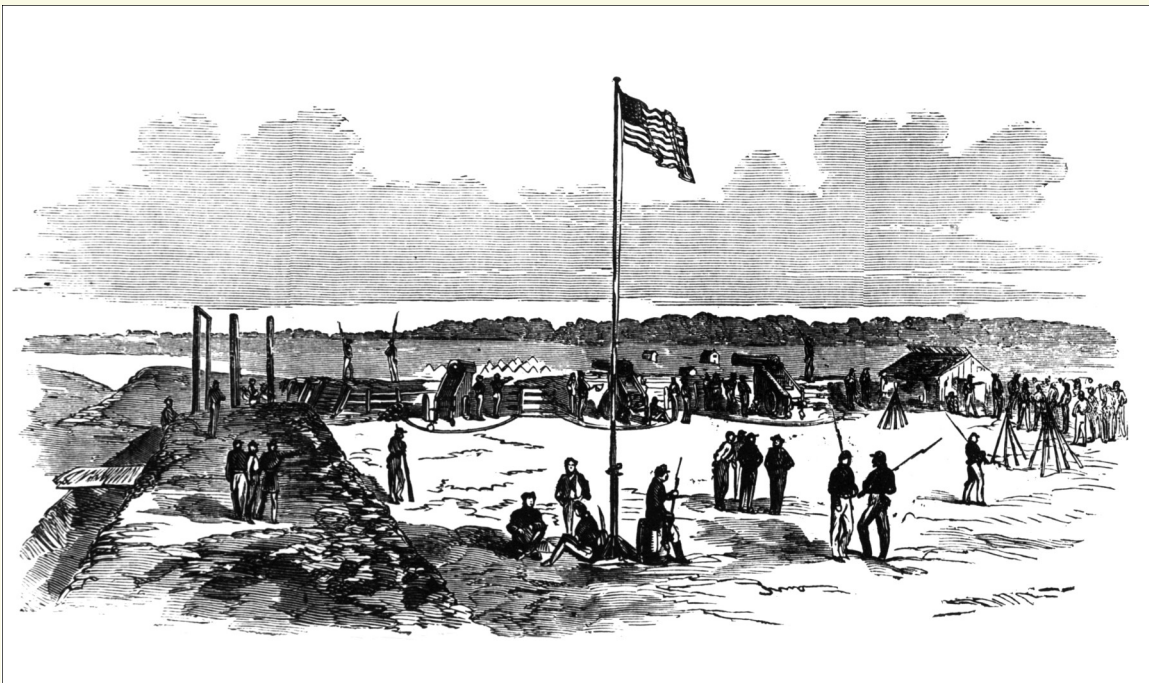


Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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Local Civil War Supply Lines

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John Boh

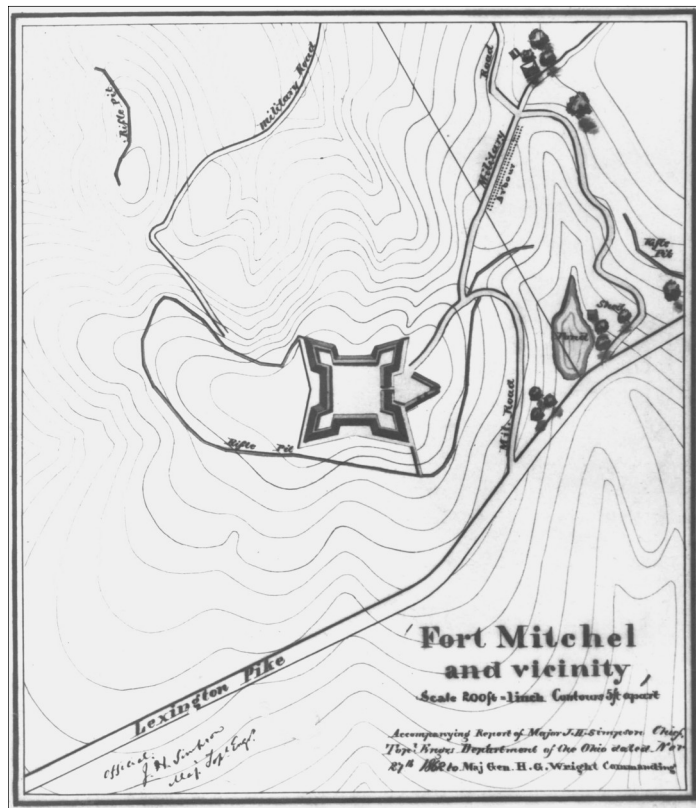
Locally, 1862 was incredible! Rebel forces had swarmed the Kentucky Bluegrass posing a threat to Louisville and Cincinnati in September. Julia Grant and children continued to live in Covington at 708 Greenup Street while her husband was becoming the War's most successful military commander.¹

Missing Bridges

Construction had been interrupted on the Roebling Suspension Bridge even before the War. In September 1862, the missing iron bridgework across the river symbolized the temporary breakup of the Union. Workers and troops crossed an emergency pontoon bridge to fortifications defending Cincinnati. No bridge connected Indiana rails to Louisville until 1869. Yet the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from Cincinnati to Indiana opposite Louisville became an important military supply line into Kentucky.² Nor did a railroad bridge connect Cincinnati to Newport until 1872 or Cincinnati to the Kentucky Central tracks until 1888. All freight and passengers had to cross the river by ferry.³

The L&N main line from Louisville to Nashville had been running only since November 1, 1859, a branch to Memphis by April 1861. Like Cincinnati, Louisville (with 19 military hospitals) was a major manufacturing and warehousing city - a center for dispatching military personnel and supplies. They were manufacturing cities, but passing through both were also military supplies from farther North.

In 1861 the L & N supplied the Confederate army. But after the Confederates were driven from Kentucky in early 1862 it transported personnel and provisions for Union forces. From the Louisville depot, the L & N delivered to the big depot at the Nashville junction which connected with points south. It was the only direct railroad route into the Confederacy west of the Alleghenies.⁴ Confederates invaded Kentucky in 1862 with the purpose of disrupting the



Fort Mitchell

courtesy: the Kenton County Public Library

Kentucky Central Railroad and the L & N Railroad and any other supply lines - and they dreamed of capturing Cincinnati and Louisville.⁵

Steamboats were also indispensable in the "western waters." Ohio River tributaries like the Tennessee and Cumberland allowed penetration through Kentucky, into Tennessee, toward the Deep South, delivering troops and supplies and returning wounded. Steamboats were also fortified and modified for ramming, amphibious landings and artillery assaults. They were a mainstay for military operations.⁵

Covington Business; the Southern Trade

Before the War, Covington businessmen had helped build the Southern trade. Thomas Bakewell

started a factory in Covington to manufacture burlap bagging and rope for wrapping 400 pound bales of Southern cotton. He lost ownership after the 1837 depression, but, once a steamboat builder, Bakewell also became a commission merchant in Cincinnati selling iron, nails, and also yarns from the Covington Cotton Factory.⁶ Alexander Greer acquired land for the Covington & Lexington Railroad, and was a major factor in building the big Covington Locomotive Works which manufactured some railroad engines. While Greer's son joined the Rebel army, Captain William Wright Culbertson, son of Allen and Esther Greer Culbertson, died from wounds at the Battle of Richmond.⁷ Alexander Greer attested the will, leaving the Union soldier's share in family property near the Kentucky Central Railroad to brothers and sisters.⁸

Charles. A. Withers, Sr., a native of Virginia but long-time Covington resident, was a tobacco merchant in Cincinnati. He aided construction of the Covington & Lexington Railroad. In 1860 he became the first superintendent of the renamed Kentucky Central Railroad. His son, Charles Jr., joined the Confederate army, once being Morgan's adjutant. Henry Bruce Jr. of Sanford Street was an original promoter of the future Roebling Bridge. His nephew, Eli M. Bruce - married to Sallie Withers - was an important financier for the Confederate army.⁹

Amos Shinkle had a lucrative coal supply at Covington for steamboats when Cincinnati became the Queen City, the center of steamboat commerce in the 1850s. Amos and brother Vincent built their own boats. In the Civil War, Shinkle's boats transported troops and a few were purchased by the government. *Champion No. 2* and *Champion No. 4* served the military during the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. His assessed wealth grew from \$70,472 in 1860 to \$125,050 (118 acres, 12 city lots) in 1864. After the War, Shinkle oversaw final construction of the Roebling Suspension Bridge.¹⁰

Hospitals and Barracks

Military hospitals received wounded from the South arriving on hospital boats. Military hospitals finally opened in Covington in 1862, joining a big network along the Ohio River caring for Union and

sometimes for Rebel soldiers. In 1862, the Military Board of Kentucky named Amos Shinkle, banker William Ernst, and N. B. Stephens to a committee that set up the Main Street Hospital (west side between 3rd and 4th streets). In April, a steamboat delivered 104 patients including one Rebel. In May, the Army Medical Department took over the Main Street US General Hospital which grew to 300 beds.¹¹ The Newport Barracks was not a major factor in the Civil War. It was an arms and personnel station, a prison for captured Rebels, and a place for recuperation. Soldiers constantly marched. Newport children witnessed many funerals.¹²

Confederates Establish a Military Line -1861-62

In the early months, Kentucky, a Border State, held a neutral status, but that delicate stance collapsed in late 1861. Establishing Camp Dick Robinson as a Union recruiting station in central Kentucky signaled the impending end to neutrality. Soon the Confederates had their own recruiting camp. They took over strategic Columbus, Kentucky, overlooking the Mississippi River in September. They moved into Kentucky at the Cumberland Gap and at Bowling Green which they made into the provisional Confederate Capitol of Kentucky. From Nashville, General Albert Sidney Johnston managed a defensive line above Cumberland Gap, Bowling Green and Columbus, Kentucky.¹³ He commanded 18,000 troops centered at those three sites and at Forts Henry and Donaldson in Tennessee. In September 1861, John Hunt Morgan sneaked out of Lexington with his corps of elite Kentucky Rifles.

Driving the Confederates Out

It was the governor of Illinois who brought Ulysses S. Grant back into military service. Soon, he was commander of a US Army post for the district of southeast Missouri at Cairo, Illinois. Grant shortly occupied Paducah, Kentucky, 40 miles east. He soon raided a Confederate camp at the Mississippi River in Missouri opposite Columbus, Kentucky, where on November 7th, his force narrowly escaped capture.

Brigadier General George H. Thomas, on January 19, 1862, captured Mill Springs, Kentucky, 150 miles east before advancing on Bowling Green. By then, Grant was contemplating the use of gun-

boats and 25,000 men to capture Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson in Tennessee. Heavily fortified, Columbus, Kentucky would be bypassed as Grant attacked farther south in Tennessee. Confederates had built Ft. Henry on the Tennessee River flowing to Paducah from as far south as northern Alabama. Less than 12 miles away the Confederates also built Ft. Donaldson on the Cumberland River flowing past Nashville toward Paducah.”

The Cincinnati Landing

In 1862, Cincinnati was a center for military procurement and transport, pulsing with military activity (Robert J. Wimberg transcribed these news and reports in *Cincinnati and the Civil War - Under Attack*). On the first day of 1862, the Federal Government was investigating military contracts. The President of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad revealed the recent charges for delivering horses, soldiers and freight to St. Louis and elsewhere. The chief clerk for the army quartermaster stated that 15,000 to 20,000 employees in Cincinnati made cheaper clothing on average than elsewhere. 950 wagons, harnesses, and 4,000 mules had up to this point been sent to General Buell. The next day 1,345 cavalry overcoats, 3,099 pairs of trousers and 17 cavalry jackets were shipped to Louisville. However, with more government business going to New York and Philadelphia, 700 employees had been laid off at Mack, Staddler & Glazier; Heidelberg, Seasingood & Co.; and Kuhn, Netter and Co. 25,000 worked in war supply industries, with 30,000 [sic] unemployed. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad charged the government \$10 per horse and “tariff rates for men” to deliver the 2nd Ohio Cavalry arriving from Camp Dennison to western Missouri.

The existing batteries on the hilltops of Covington and Newport were guarded by the 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Already in late 1861, batteries and fortifications had been built to protect Cincinnati which might have been exposed by a Confederate takeover in Kentucky. Having arrested 19, the 20th Ohio Regiment was policing Warsaw, Kentucky, stirred up by Rebel sympathizers.

300 mules and 50 wagons were delivered in late January to Louisville. The Browning Express com-

pany sent 49 cases of muskets from the Greenwood foundry by steamer to Louisville. The government converted five Cincinnati-built steamboats into rams. The U. S. Commissary purchased meat from Brooks, Johnson & Co.; bread from the C. H. Bennett Co.; rice and coffee from R. Hosea & Co.; and soap from Proctor & Gamble. Troops and supplies also were going up river. The 75th Ohio Regiment marched through Cincinnati to board a steamer headed for Grafton, Virginia. Another unit arrived with six cannons, 12 caissons, 1,300 rounds of ammunition, wagons, horses and men headed for Parkersburg.¹⁵

Camp Dennison was 16 miles north of Cincinnati near the Little Miami River, through which the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus Railroad also passed. It had a capacity for 340 wounded including 100 in the “measles building” and 40 in the “small pox building.” In February 1862, the 18th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at Falmouth was guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad tracks from Lexington to Covington. Ohio regiments were passing through Cincinnati to Louisville and beyond.

All Confederate Divisions Gone from Kentucky

A brilliant innovation during the War was the use of armed gunboats as a strategic weapon. The army in 1861 and early 1862 equipped eight powerful ironclads up to 200 feet long and carrying 150 men. Union forces took Fort Henry on February 6 and then Fort Donaldson on February 16th, where 15,000 Confederates surrendered. Union forces under General Buell took Bowling Green and then Nashville in late February. The Confederates had to abandon Columbus, Kentucky.

Destroying strategic bridges, General Johnston retreated from Bowling Green, then Nashville, toward Corinth, Mississippi. For driving Confederates from Kentucky, several citizens at Newport in late February proposed that the legislature declare a day of rejoicing. By the middle of March 1862, people had seemingly lost their fear of invasion. A newspaper then complained that “the fortifications on the adjoining hills” were getting little attention. The guards had been withdrawn “and guns, earthworks, cabins, and everything pertaining thereto, have been given over to vandals in the form of boys.”

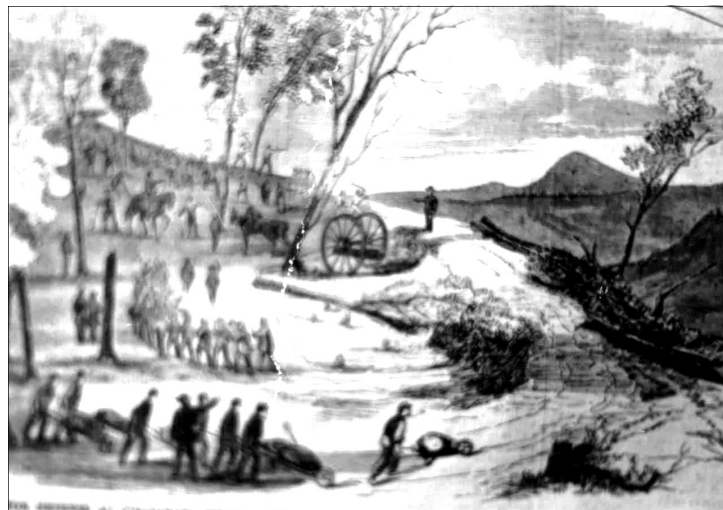
A steamboat brought 130 sick and wounded soldiers from the South to be given over to the Sanitary Commission at Cincinnati. After Union victories in February, more steamboats were arriving at Cincinnati with sick and wounded. Prepared and ready were the West End Hospital on George Street, the Washington Park Hospital and the Main Street Hospital in Covington. Eighty-one arrived; then 134 wounded and sick on 2 boats, with 3 dying since leaving Paducah; then 234 sick and wounded; then 9 more; 28; then 56 more sick and wounded. Most belonged to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments.¹⁶

100,000 at Shiloh!

The rustic little Shiloh Methodist Church stood near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. Union troops were arriving there – so far south! Grant, taking a Union force up the Tennessee River so deep into the heart of the Confederacy was unacceptable. The Confederates had regrouped to counterattack from Corinth, Mississippi 20 miles away. Grant had 50,000 troops with 25,000 more on the way from Nashville. Might Shiloh be a big showdown battle? Might it end the War early? Confederate General Johnston would lose his life. On April 6th and 7th, Shiloh, the first “great and terrible” battle, involved “100,000” troops. Inexperienced soldiers fought on intolerable terrain, at remote southwest Tennessee near the Mississippi state border. Casualties for both sides combined reached 23,741. Over 1,700 were killed on each side, over 8,000 wounded on each side and many more were captured and missing. The Union won at great cost but at least had control of Kentucky and portions of western Tennessee.¹⁷

More, More and More Sick and Wounded

After news of the “Terrible Battle” at Shiloh, three boats with doctors and nurses headed there. Regiments of infantry and cavalry from Cincinnati had fought there. One boat had a complement of nurses including 10 Sisters of Charity, physicians, and 50 Cincinnati policemen. In Covington, citizens gathered around the courthouse to offer their assistance to the Sanitary Commission. Secretary of War Stanton thanked Cincinnati Mayor Hatch for arranging assistance. Ohio Governor Todd ordered Mayor



Fort Mitchell

courtesy: the Kenton County Public Library

Hatch to charter the *Magnolia* for a hospital boat. Friends and family of soldiers arrived in Cincinnati hoping to ride to the battle site. Many would wait at the public landing for wounded relatives and friends.

A steamboat delivered 325 sick and wounded belonging to Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments. The 6th Kentucky, recruited almost solely in Covington, had suffered 120 casualties. Another 700 injured soldiers arrived for local hospitals and for Camp Dennison. The Covington Main Street Hospital of course had its own post surgeon. Another 310 arrived and about half of the 75 going to the Covington Military Hospital were Rebels.

A Union naval force took New Orleans on April 25th, 1862 and Memphis on June 6th. The army captured Corinth, Mississippi on May 30th. Bombardment commenced in late June of a dangerous Confederate fort overlooking the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. On land, Union supply lines stretched through Kentucky toward the Deep South. Rails, bridges and supply stores needed guarding.

In early June three companies left the Newport Barracks to join 15th Regiment of regulars at Corinth, Mississippi. The Greenwood Foundry began testing guns by firing from the city's hilltops. In late June, Cincinnati was still receiving casualties from Pittsburgh Landing. One steamer brought another 250. The Sanitary Commission sought more volunteer doctors,

nurses and apothecaries for hospital boats. The Main Street Hospital confirmed a \$1,620 donation from the German Ladies Society of Covington.¹⁸

Morgan Raids Before the “Big Invasion”

In early July 1862, train passengers reaching Covington informed a military committee that Morgan's guerillas were ever increasingly active. Hearsay had 10,000 Confederates possibly reaching Lexington then marching for the Ohio River. The 18th Kentucky assembled at Falmouth to guard the Kentucky Central Railroad. Travel on the L & N was suspended. General Boyle of Louisville telegraphed Major General Halleck that Morgan's cavalry at Danville and Harrodsburg was too large to drive away.

“Cincinnati must defend Lexington,” it was proclaimed in July. Morgan burned Lebanon and was moving on Danville and toward Lexington. Cincinnati Mayor Hatch was asked to send 15 twelve-pounders and 1,500 men. Many assembled at the Kenton Union Guard Armory in Covington. Captain Shinkle called the meeting into session and William Ernst provided details. Volunteers from Newport, Independence and elsewhere joined. So did most of the Kenton Guard and others. Certain well-to-do citizens would pay bounties for volunteering. A “special train” would leave for Lexington.

The possibility of a Morgan raid reportedly caused “great excitement” in Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. Troops from Camp Dennison who entered Covington would be fed before departing. 120 policemen received guns, dined at the Gibson House, then crossed the river for a train to Lexington. On orders by the Ohio Governor, a special train arrived from Columbus with troops from Camp Chase. Cincinnati policemen arrived at Lexington by railroad despite guerillas efforts to prevent it. Lexington was under Marshal law. Morgan callously advised General Kirby Smith that about 30,000 Kentuckians would emerge to join the Rebels when given a chance. A Cincinnati newspaper reported destruction of a Kentucky Central Railroad bridge. Alarm bells rang in Covington after a mounted messenger shouted out that some Morgan guerrillas were approaching Independence, the county seat. Secessionists were arrested.

On July 18th, Union soldiers and Home Guards were outnumbered four-to-one at Cynthiana along the Kentucky Central Railroad. Before surrendering, however, they gave John Hunt Morgan's large cavalry force with two cannon his strongest opposition at the covered bridge over the Licking River. Morgan then burned the railroad depot, as well as Camp Frazier, a Union encampment.²⁰ A Cincinnati newspaper hysterically claimed that Morgan would soon be approaching the hills opposite Cincinnati and yet the defensive fortifications had no troops on guard! Another bridge was soon burned. The Rebels threatened Falmouth, Pendleton County, and guerillas were at Verona in Boone County some 18 miles from Covington.²¹

Rescue Cynthiana, Hang the Mayor!

All able-bodied would report for military duty at the office of Provost Marshal James L. Foley, bringing their own guns if they have them, to be organized into companies. In Covington, people were running through the streets. Banker William Ernst - aid to Kentucky Adjutant General Finnell - ordered fire bells rung announcing a meeting at City Hall. Ernst told about 2000 men who had assembled that he favored an immediate state of defense. Ernst asked for volunteers to accompany the 16th Kentucky regiment to relieving Cynthiana. Lt. Governor Fisk proclaimed, disarm the evil Rebels of Covington. Shouts were heard to “hang” the Mayor (Democrat John A. Goodson, Sr.), known for Southern attitudes. A cavalry company assembled for the journey to Cynthiana on the Kentucky Central Railroad. The 16th Kentucky left Falmouth for Cynthiana. Marshal law was declared in Covington.

With the capture of Cynthiana, authorities in Cincinnati sent more guns and ammunition to Kentucky. The Cincinnati Mayor had the big guns on Mount Adams and Price Hill cleaned and placed under guard. He sent arms and ammunition to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for protection of bridges near the city. By July 21st, however, Covington, still under marshal law, was very quiet. The appearance of immediate danger from Morgan had suddenly faded. The Cincinnati Sanitary Commission sent hospital supplies to Cynthiana and another hospital boat to Memphis.²¹

Confederate Divisions Re-enter Kentucky

Confederate General Braxton Bragg and subordinate Edmund Kirby Smith meeting at Knoxville, prepared for a big invasion. Smith left from Knoxville, by-passing a Union Garrison at Cumberland Gap, moving with about 20,000 headed toward the central Bluegrass region. His cavalry overran a Federal garrison around Big Hill in Madison County on August 23, 1862. On a separate route, General Bragg brought another 30,000 into Kentucky.

On August 19th, Union Major General Horatio Wright assumed command of the Department of Ohio including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River. The 12th and 16th Indiana crossed by ferry boat to board the Kentucky Central Railroad for Lexington. In Covington, they were served "a scrumptious meal." The 45th Ohio ate a hearty breakfast at the Union Armory in Covington. The Ohio 98th from Steubenville arrived in Covington and received weapons.²²

Confederates Win the Battle of Richmond

General "Bull" Nelson was coming from Lexington on August 29th when a Confederate division from Kirby Smith's force of 19,000 encountered a Union brigade south of Richmond. The main battle began on August 30th. Eventually, the Confederates defeated the Union force of over 6,000 capturing more than 4,000, numerous arms, nine artillery pieces and a "wagon train" of supplies. Also lost were 206 killed and 844 wounded. It was one of the big Southern victories in the War.²³ But General Wright claimed that his orders and those of Nelson had not been followed (and maybe not seen). On September 1st, Lexington fell and on September 3rd, Frankfort, which pushed the Union defense line to Louisville and Cincinnati.²⁴

Kirby Smith's troops might number up to 22,000! James F. Foley, Kenton County Provost Marshal, ordered assembly for distribution of arms. Provost Marshal Gassaway of Campbell County ordered Home Guards to assemble. Cincinnati City Council made a call to arms. On September 1st, General Wright at Lexington called General Lew Wallace back to Cincinnati where he took command at the

Burnet House. Portions of the 108th Ohio Regiment (German Unit) crossed the river to take positions in Covington.

Wallace's Proclamation

Wallace order Number Two called for members of City Council to organize inhabitants of each ward into companies of 100 men each and be prepared for service "at a moment's notice." Wallace order Number Four said that "work details from Cincinnati, Covington and Newport would be presented by their leaders to J. V. Guthrie who would furnish implements and subsistence." An exception was made to street railroads, bakers, butchers and provision stores who would be allowed to continue business. The general briefed local surveyors and civil engineers on the design of rifle pits and breastworks for defending "every hilltop guarding the river, the Lexington Pike and the Licking Valley."

The 50th, 79th, 89th, 106th and 108th - 750 troops each - at Camp Dennison were ready on September 3rd and the 101st, 102nd and 103rd would be ready the next day. The Rebels must be stopped between Lexington and Cincinnati maybe at Georgetown or Falmouth. General Wright ordered Union troops there to hold Falmouth unless confronted by a greater contingent of Rebels, but "we must not give up the road between Falmouth and Covington unless absolutely forced to do so." The governor gave authority to "colonel" Amos Shinkle of Covington to organize all Home Guards into a regiment.

Squirrel Hunters and Regulars

On September 4th, General Wallace transferred his headquarters to Covington over Smith's "iron store" on the west side of Madison between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Two days earlier a large part of the black male population of Cincinnati had been "dragged" to Northern Kentucky for labor on the fortifications. Responding to criticism, General Wallace appointed a sympathetic Judge, William M. Dickson, who banished mistreatment and organized 700 blacks into a dignified, paid company of laborers.

Traitors" reportedly dressed as women to avoid fortification work and others were arrested for

not reporting. Clergymen were exempted. Rebel sympathizers were noisy on Covington streets. Rebels were coming up the Lexington Pike. The weather was muggy and hot. The 109th, led by the prominent German leader Gustaf Tafel of Cincinnati, had reached Ft. Mitchel. One infantry soldier recalled that besides regular soldiers guarding the fortifications, there were the 30,000 "squirrel hunters," or citizen guards, in motley dress carrying a wide range of personal firearms loaded with their own ammunition.²⁶

On September 5th, Wallace tried to get more troops to Falmouth. Reportedly, Kirby Smith now had 30,000 men at Paris. On September 6th, the 79th Ohio marched from Camp King to Camp Shaler, the 83rd from Covington and the 89th from Ft. Mitchel to Camp King. Camp King was located in the old Cole's Garden where the Licking River flows closest to Madison Pike, in Covington near the Larz Anderson battery.²⁷

General Heth left Lexington with about 6,000 and batteries of artillery marching 20-25 miles per day, he later claimed. Lew Wallace, with field glasses looking down the Lexington Pike, spotted rebel spies. Likewise, Rebels were seen on September 6th within five miles of Falmouth. The most prominent fort directly overlooking the Lexington Pike was named for Ormsby Mitchel, who on assignment had already in 1861 commanded construction of the line of fortifications eight miles long from Ludlow to Ft Thomas. Now Fort Mitchel was outfitted with "17 pieces of artillery including 24- and 32- pound cannons." Heth and 8,000 troops marched up the Lexington Pike. On September 8th, the 10th Kentucky Cavalry skirmished with Confederates at Florence, Kentucky. Seeing the defense works and troops (over 70,000) Kirby Smith's message to Heth on September 11th was to retreat toward Williamstown and Falmouth.²⁸

Retreating Confederates

On September 17th, Union cavalry attacked about 100 Confederates under Colonel Basil Duke camped at a site known as Snow's Pond in Boone County between Walton and Richwood, along the Lexington Pike. Five Rebels were killed, seven wounded, and one Union soldier killed and another

wounded. But the Rebels also captured 49 Union soldiers (later exchanged).²⁹ Moving toward Louisville, Bragg, on September 17th, captured Mumfordsville, with its important railroad bridge across the Green River. However, the stubbornness of the commander of an outnumbered Union company and the lack of coordination effort between General Bragg and Smith disrupted the overall plan against Louisville. On September 22nd, Bragg changed direction. As at Cincinnati, it never occurred at Louisville.³⁰

At Falmouth, the 18th Kentucky Volunteers had a primary responsibility to guard the Kentucky Central Railroad, but the retreating Confederates managed to burn the railroad bridge over the South Fork of the Licking River.³¹

At Augusta on September 27th, Col. Basil Duke and 450 troops returned fire from two Union gunboats helping the Augusta militia to block his capturing the river town (before crossing over to raid Cincinnati). After Duke had suppressed the gunboats, his men in the streets exchanged gunfire, set houses ablaze, and threatened deadly cannon fire. After a first surrender signal another "20 minutes of fierce hand to hand fighting" occurred before the final surrender. Nine militia were killed and 21 rebels before Duke abandoned his mission.³² In Frankfort on October 4, 1862, the Confederates inaugurated Richard Hawes as Confederate Governor, but soon he had to flee. The bloody battle of Perryville on October 8th ended in a virtual standoff. Nevertheless, Bragg and Smith were compelled to retreat from Kentucky.³³

The Southern Trade

Military ups and downs in 1862 gave evidence of Cincinnati's strong commercial relationship with the South. After the Confederates were driven out of Kentucky in early 1862, the first arrival of cotton from the South was 25 bales from recently occupied Nashville in mid March 1862. Over 300 more bales arrived from Pittsburg Landing at Cincinnati. A Cincinnati newspaper claimed it might be a sign of the end of the "cotton famine." Union victories gave hope that "merchants could resume trade." After taking Nashville on February 25th, the cotton trade "had increased markedly." Another 140 bales from Pitts-

burgh Landing and another 40 bales from Louisville reached Cincinnati, then another 187 bales. But Morgan began raiding in mid-year, causing great unrest. Maybe unconnected, nevertheless, the cotton trade was “getting rather quiet.” However, capturing Vicksburg should give it a boost.

Military Contracts

With the Rebels taking central Kentucky in late August 1862, some Kentucky hogs reportedly were being herded not north, but south for sale to the Confederate government. Yet Cincinnati was selling more lard and “boxed meat” than ever. George H. Hill, a Covington grocer, contracted in October 1862 with the army for “8,000 pounds of soap” at over seven cents per pound. Other contracts included a local baker, John Hanbauser, supplying a large quantity of fresh bread. Peter P. MacVeigh of Covington employed one hundred men and used two hundred horses to transport large volumes of military supplies from Ohio warehouses. The Busch & Jordan Rolling Mill at the east end of 11th Street in Covington, working at capacity, also had to build a new foundry to forge axles for military wagons.³⁴

1863, 1864, 1865

General Grant finally captured Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, gaining for the Union full control of the Mississippi River. Kentucky was free of Confederate troops, but guerrilla activity continued. After the “big invasion” and other defeats, a frustrated John Hunt Morgan regrouped. His unauthorized raid into Ohio in July 1863 ended with the capture of a portion of his men and later of himself, then in November, his legendary escape from the Ohio Penitentiary. Nathan Bedford Forrest, and possibly 2,800 men, raided Paducah in March 1864, taking horses and supplies and setting fires. Returning again to Kentucky, Morgan raided Mt. Sterling in June 1864, then Lexington and Georgetown. Pursued by Union troops, Morgan reached Cynthiana ~ much of which was burned. Morgan was holding 1,300 prisoners when Union troops overran his camp. Morgan and many troops scattered, but around 250 died or were captured.³⁵

Small scale guerrilla activities continued. Murders, thefts, and arson were also perpetrated in the name of the Confederates, and also, the Union

cause. The Union Army employed repressive and sometimes unconstitutional methods of suppression. After the War violence continued in Kentucky.

1. Today, over 5 million would be an equivalent percentage of population to the 600,000 killed in the Civil War. See Bruce Catton, *The Civil War*, with introduction by James M. McPherson, First Mariner Books Edition, 2004, introduction pp. 1-4; chapter one *A House Divided*, pp. 6-21; John E. John E. Burns, *A History of Covington through 1865*, unpublished
2. In 1860 the L & N and the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Railroad had desired such a bridge. In 1865 U.S. Congress authorized the bridge between Louisville and Clarksville, Indiana, built at the east end of the Portland Canal, a truss drawbridge; see *Fourteenth Street Bridge*, Wikipedia; see George H. Yater, *Louisville, The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, John E. Kleber, editor-in-chief, Lexington, KY: University Press of KY, 1992, pp. 574-578
3. In early 1861 the Kentucky Central connected to the Mobile and Ohio running north from the gulf which also “reached Columbus, Kentucky in the Jackson Purchase.” See Paul A. Tenkotte, “Kentucky Central Railway,” pp. 491-492; see Charles B. Castner, *Railroads, The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 753-754; Cincinnati had the Marietta and Cincinnati - office at Cincinnati and Indianapolis depot on Pearl and Plum; the Little Miami - depot at Front and Kilgore streets; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad - office at the depot 5th and Hoadley; to the west following the north bank of the Ohio River the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette - office at the depot, Pearl and Plum; and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad - office 353 West 4th Street; a west main line “340 miles” Cincinnati to St. Louis; a Louisville branch “126 miles”; see *Titus' Atlas of Hamilton Co Ohio*, Philadelphia: C. O. Titus, 1869, reprint by Clermont County Genealogical Society, 1991, p. 80
4. General Sherman praised the L & N for enabling his march to Atlanta; see Charles B. Castner, *Louisville & Nashville Railroad, The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 578-560; see Tim Asher, *The L & N Railroad*, Hardin, Kentucky History Website
5. Louis C. Hunter, *Steamboats on the Western Rivers -An Economic and Technological History*, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1949, pp. 551-553
6. Bruce Sinclair, editor, *Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell's Autobiographical Sketch and Its Relation to Early Steamboat Engineering on the Ohio, The Filson Club History Quarterly*, volume 40, 1966; James F. Hopkins, *A History of the Hemp Industry in Kentucky*, University Press of KY, 1951; DB 4, pp. 179, 205; DB 9, p. 542; DB 24, p. 220, Independence courthouse; Cincinnati Street directories
7. Robert J. Wimberg, *Cincinnati and the Civil War -Under Attack*, Cincinnati: printed by the Ohio Book Store, 1999; May 7, 1862, p. 35
8. Alexander L. Greer and others testified at to the authenticity of Culbertson handwriting; Lewis A. Culbertson, *Genealogy of the Culbertson and Culbertson Families*, 1923; DB 31, p. 227; W B 2, p. 364; OB 5, p. 516; *Daily Commonwealth*, 1879; Wimberg, September 9, 1862
9. Amazingly, the Withers/Bruce family saw Morgan's body laid out belatedly in a Sanford Street residence for veneration; street directories, 1839-40, 1850, 1860; *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, August 11, 1863; obituary, *Kentucky Enquirer*, March 24, 1923; see Steve McMurtry, *Eli Metcalf Bruce, Henry Bruce, Jr., The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, edited by Paul A. Tenkotte and James C. Claypool, the University Press of Kentucky, 2009, pp. 125, 126; *Withers Family*, pp. 966-967
10. John Boh, *The Amos Shinkle Estate, Kenton County Historical Society Review*, Winter, 1986-87
11. The Sixth Street Market House, Covington was a temporary convalescent site; so was Cole Bealer's Garden beginning in August 1863, an old picnic ground and site of Camp King, a Union training grounds on the defense line around Cincinnati; see Jack Simon, “The Civil War Military Hospitals of Covington, Kentucky,” *Northern Kentucky Heritage*, volume XI, No.1, Fall-Winter 2003, pp. 38-43
12. Thomas L. Purvis, Editor, *Newport, Kentucky - A Bicentennial History*, Newport: Otto Zimmerman & Son Co., Inc., 1996
13. Charles H. Bogart, *Kentucky in the Confederate Congress, Kentucky's Civil War 1861-1865, Back Home in Kentucky*, 2011, Sesquicentennial Edition, p.17, 39-41; in May Rebels were arrested in Ohio for trying to recruit and were confined to the Newport Barracks; Rebels from a camp at Owenton were “roaming Boone County” in May 1862; see Wimberg, page 92; see Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky*, pp. 16-17
14. Winston Groom, *Shiloh 1862*, Washington, D. C.: National Geographic Society, 2012, pp. 89, 98, 101, 108, 358
15. Wimberg, January 2-14, 17, 21- 27, 30, February 1, 1862
16. Wimberg, February 4, 8, 11,13, 16, 18, 25, 27, March 1, 2, 6, 15, 18, 22,

Continued on page 10

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines

This issue features:

The Covington Journal – May 15, 1852.

Great Sale of Covington Lots

“On Thursday the 20th, there is to be a large sale of lots in Covington, close by the unimproved part of the city. The ground now laid off has been long held by a wealthy proprietor who has no desire to obstruct the growth of Covington. The time is not far distant when those who do not purchase now will be astonished at their want of foresight; as our increasing population will soon cover all the bottom land around us, and prices will be tenfold what they are at present.”

Local Matters

“The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company invite bids for furnishing materials and laying the foundation walls for a depot in this city.”

“Yesterday, the children associated with the public schools of Covington, very neatly clad, and as happy as children only can be happy, accompanied by teachers and friends, repaired to the residence of Colonel R. Wallace, a short distance from the city, to participate in a May Festival.”

“Within a month or two past, several valuable servants have left the city for parts unknown, by the underground railway. If these deluded creatures find a better home or more unrestrictive freedom of movement than they enjoyed in Covington, they will be exceedingly fortunate.”

Joke of the Day

“A daguerreotypist in this city lately took the portrait of a lady in such an admirable manner, that her husband preferred it to the original.”

Civil War — continued

April 5, 1862

17. Winston Groom, *Shiloh 1862*, pp. 15, 19, 16, 59-63; Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky*, p. 34

18. Wimberg, April 10-12, 16-18, 22, May 7-16, 21, 30, 31, June 6, 9, 23, July 4, 1862

19. James A Ramage, *Battle of Cynthiana Bridge*, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, p. 250

20. Wimberg, April 7, June 16, July 12, 13, 16-18, 1862

21. Wimberg, July 18-23, 1862

22. Wimbert, July 24, 30, August 19, 24, 25, 1862

23. See D. Warren Lambert, *Battle of Richmond*, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 772-773; Wimberg, August 25, 26, 29, September 1, pp. 73-75, 81

24. Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky*, the Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf, Lexington: the University Press of Kentucky, 1975, p.42

25. Gustav Tafel, *The Cincinnati Germans in the Civil War*, translated and edited with supplements by Don Heinrich Tolzmann, Milford, Ohio: Little Miami Publishing Co., 2010

26. John E. Burns, *A History of Covington Through 1865*, pp. 1321, 1333-1337, 1347

27. Donald A. Clark, *Camp King*, *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, p. 148

28. Paul Tenkotte and C. Adam Hartke, *A Home of Our Own: The Suburb of Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, 1910-2010*, Cincinnati, OH, Black Tie Press, 2012, pp 26, 27; Wimberg, September 1-13, 1862

29. *Snow's Pond*, *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, p. 839

30. See *Munfordville*, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 661-662

31. See Jeanne Greiser, *Battle of Falmouth*, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, p. 51

32. James A. Ramage, *Augusta Civil War Raid*, *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 44, 45

33. See Stuart S. Sprague, *Civil War*, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 192-194

34. Wimberg, March 14, 22, April 9, 11, June 9, 11, 12, July 10, 22, August 1, 14, 1862; John E. Burns, *A History of Covington through 1865*, pp. 1193-1195

35. Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War in Kentucky*, pp. 67-78

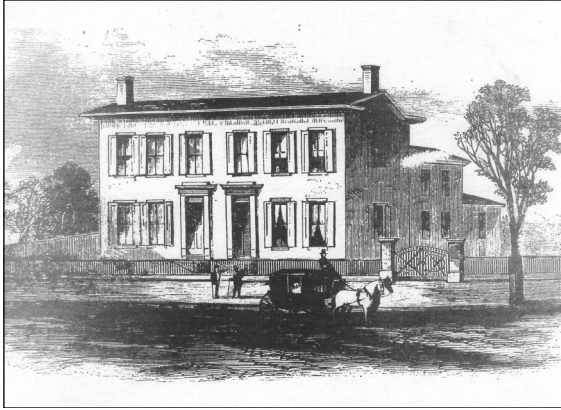
Want to be Published?

The Kenton County Historical Society is always looking for new authors for article submissions to their two publications, the *Bulletin*, and *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine.

Bulletin articles should be about a Kenton County topic, 2-6 pages of typed text, and have at least two references. Magazine submissions should be at least 8 pages in length with footnotes, and should cover a topic within the 10-county region.

Submit Bulletin articles to:
Kenton County Historical Society
P.O. Box 641
Covington, KY 41011
or
nkyhist@zoomtown.com

Then and Now



Jesse Grant house in Covington.

Left photo courtesy Kenton County Public Library. Right photo courtesy Bob Webster.

Mystery Photo

Can you identify the mystery photo below? The answer can be found at the bottom of the page.



ANSWER:

A portion of Holy Cross Church, Latonia, Kentucky

photo courtesy Bob Webster

Kenton County Historical Society

September/October - 2012

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

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I Bet You Didn't Know

*Tidbits from Kentucky's heritage
for every day of the calendar year*

September 11, 1751: Christopher Gist came to explore Kentucky.

September 12, 1910: The Shaker venture at the once thriving community of Pleasant Hill ended. Col. George Bohon accepted the 1,800 acres of property in exchange for perpetual care for the few members of the society left on this date.

September 15, 1890: Covington's *Kentucky Post* was founded as a daily newspaper in Covington.

September 22, 1902: The first Kentucky State Fair opened at Louisville's Churchill Downs.

September 28, 1844: Delia Webster and Rev. Calvin Fairbanks were tried in Lexington on abolitionist activities. Both were convicted.

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

Kenton Co. Historical Society Annual Meeting

Sunday, September 9th at 2:00 pm, Behringer-Crawford Museum: A brief business meeting including the annual election of officers and directors (2) and a treasurer's report, will precede a 45 minute program by Karl Lietzenmayer, editor of *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine. **All members are urged to attend.** Mr. Lietzenmayer will give a power-point presentation on the War of 1812, and Kentucky's prominent role in the war. **The public is also invited.** The event is free. However, persons without membership in either the Kenton County Historical Society or the Behringer-Crawford Museum will be expected to pay the museum's normal admission fee. Snacks and non-alcoholic drinks provided. The program is hosted by the Behringer-Crawford Museum and KCHS.

Behringer-Crawford Museum Events

Divided We Stood

From September 29th to January 2013: An exhibit featuring many artifacts, with new findings and narrative about Kentucky and the Civil War. Several prominent speakers are also scheduled, as well as a symposium on November 3rd and 4th. Visit the website, or call (859) 491-4003 for further information.

20th Annual Fresh Art:

An open-air auction, dinner, and gala, on Saturday, September 15, 6-10 pm. Live auction featuring local artists. Also a silent auction. All proceeds to benefit the youth in our community through museum educational programs.

Baker Hunt Event

"Twilight In The Gardens, an evening of music, art and food," will be held Saturday September 22nd from 7-10 pm. Over 20 of the area's best restaurants will be present. Make your reservations today and help celebrate "90 years of building community." Tickets are \$35. per person (\$40. the day of the event). Order online at: www.BakerHunt.org or call 859-431-0020.

Independence Courthouse Centennial Celebration

Friday, October 12th, 5 pm to 8 pm; Saturday the 13th from 9 am to 5 pm. Come celebrate the history of Kenton County as the Courthouse turns 100! The event is FREE to the public and will feature ongoing tours of the historic courthouse, including the rarely seen 2nd floor, along with local history exhibits. For more information, please contact Kenton County Parks at: 859-525-7529.

Celebrating the Lagoon Amusement Park

Wednesday September 12th, 7 pm to 9 pm, at Circus Mojo, 222-226 Elm Street, Ludlow. Slide presentation by Dave Schroeder, maps, artifacts, photos. The event is presented by the Ludlow Historical Society. (*parking on the street*)